

Transition from AIS to AIM – a Jeppesen View

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Paris, France
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AIS to AIM

2010

Paper
Electronic
Digital

- Many human transaction points and media breaks
- Data integrity risks
- High demand for resources
- Limited scope of information
- Slow data flow and risk of late info

Conventional
NOTAMs

- The 60 year old NOTAM system does not satisfy future ATM needs
- Text messages not suitable for automated processing
- Human interpretation required
- etc.

Static Data
Provision

Digital
Electronic
Paper

Static data
with dynamic
update

Digital
NOTAMs

Dynamic Data
Provision

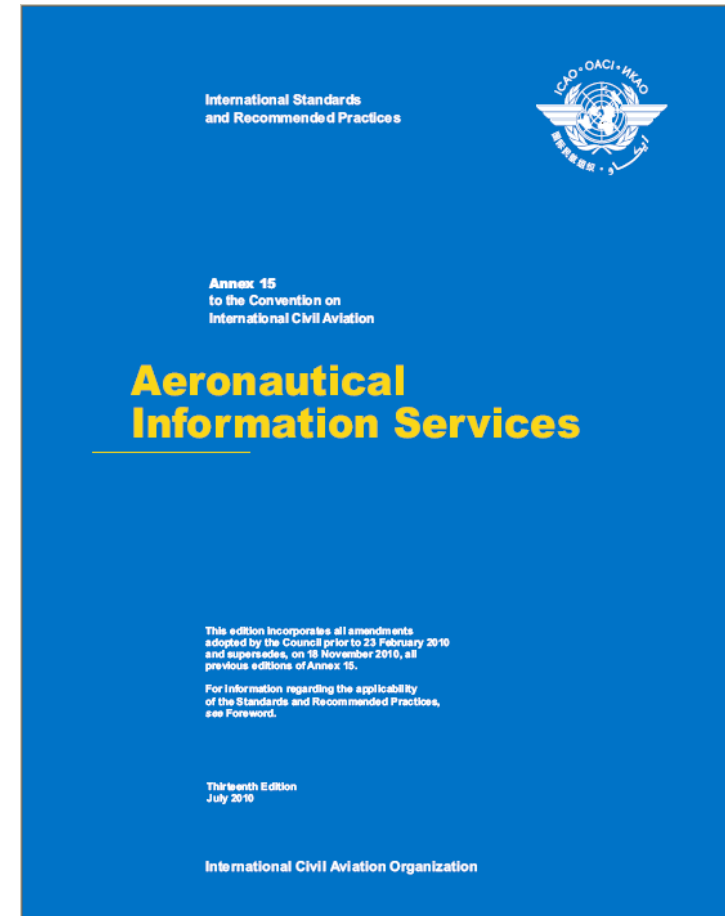
2016

- Few or no media breaks and human transactions
- High data integrity and quality
- Reduced demand for resources
- Extended scope of information
- Expedited data flow and more timely info
- **Structured format for automated processing to all ATM actors in order to create and maintain accurate and up-to-date situational awareness of aeronautical operations environment**

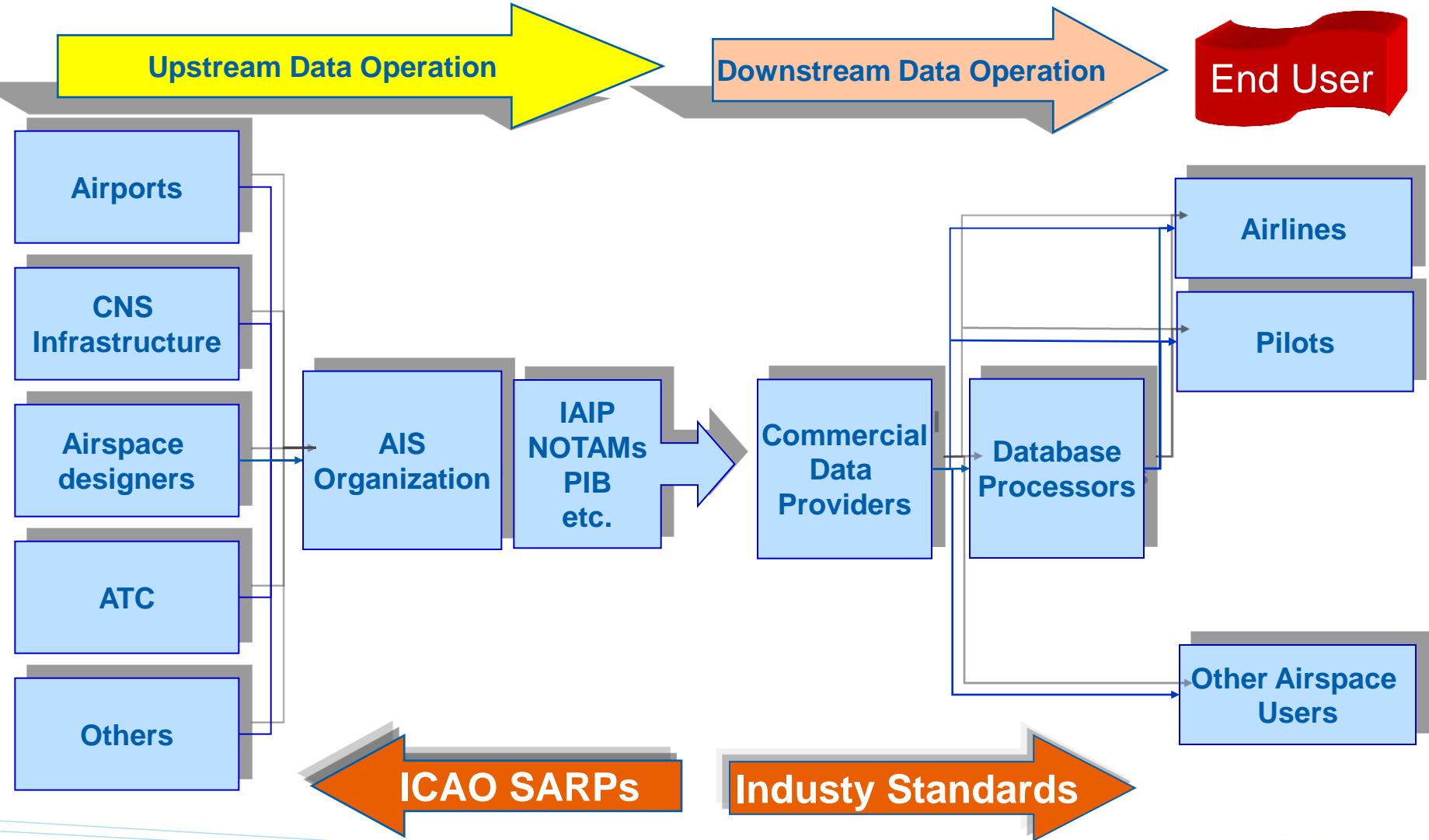
ICAO Annex 15 – Aeronautical Information Services – Product Centric

2.2.2 An AIS shall receive, collate or assemble, edit, format, publish/store and distribute aeronautical data and aeronautical information concerning the entire territory of the State as well as those areas over the high seas in which the State is responsible for the provision of air traffic services. Aeronautical data and aeronautical information shall be provided as an **Integrated Aeronautical Information Package**.

4.1.1 An **AIP** shall contain, in three parts, ..., current ... aeronautical information of a lasting character essential to air navigation ...



Upstream and downstream actors of the data supply chain



Aeronautical Data Flow

Data Streams

Commercial Data Providers

Products

State provided data

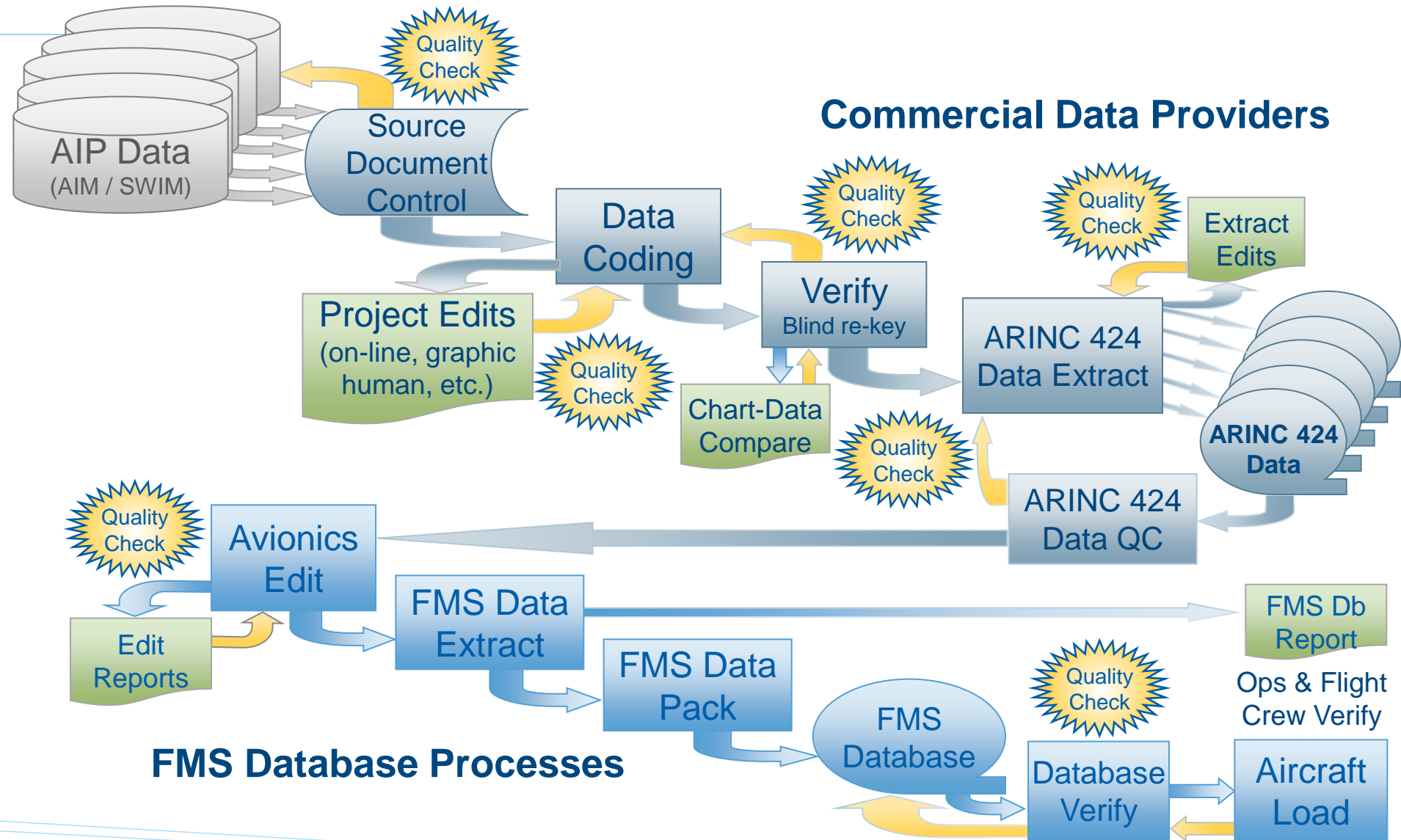
Customer provided data

Supplier derived data

Gather
Analyze
Aggregate
Standardize
Reconcile
Configure
Integrate
Add value
Distribute

Navigation Data
Services
❖
Charting Services
❖
Operation Services

Aeronautical Data Process



Aeronautical Data Supply Chain

Four Tiers of AIM Stakeholders

Each has different roles, responsibilities, obligations and needs



State Civil Aviation Authority

State government organization responsible for the safety, regularity and efficiency of national and international aviation within its borders.

State Designated Service Provider

An organization designated by a State to fulfill State obligations for AIS provision. These are often *corporatized* organizations referred to as ANSPs.

Commercial Service Provider

An organization, generally a corporation, that creates value-added services from the „official“ facts, data and information about the State aviation system.

End user

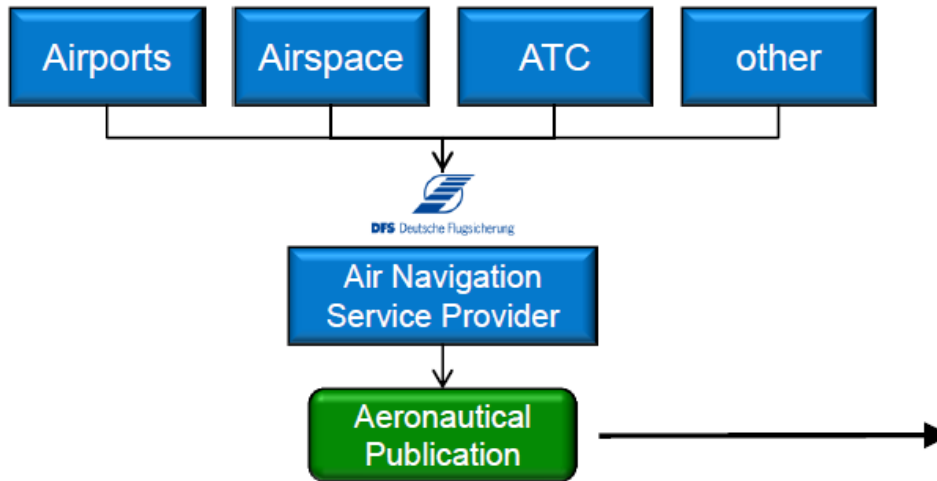
Pilots, aircraft operators, ATS organizations, flight support organizations and other entities that use aeronautical information to support safe, efficient and orderly flight operations.

Standardizing Aeronautical Information

Boeing Commercial Airplanes / Flight Services | Jeppesen GmbH



JEPPESEN
A BOEING COMPANY

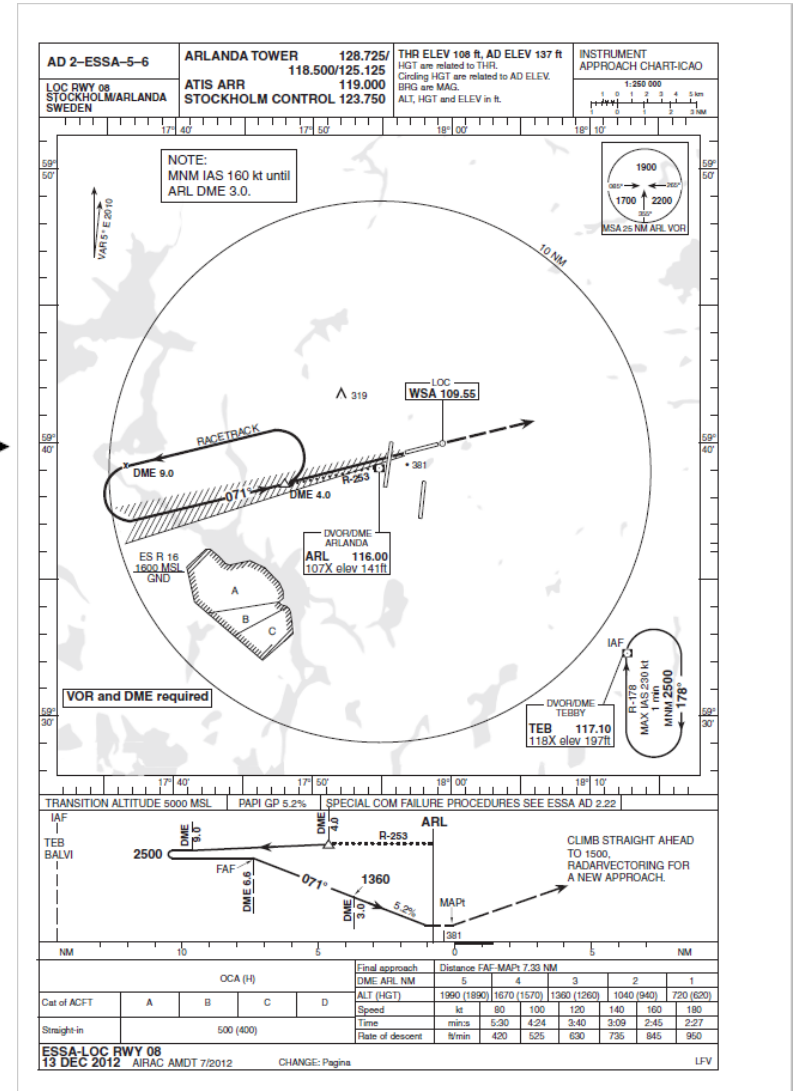
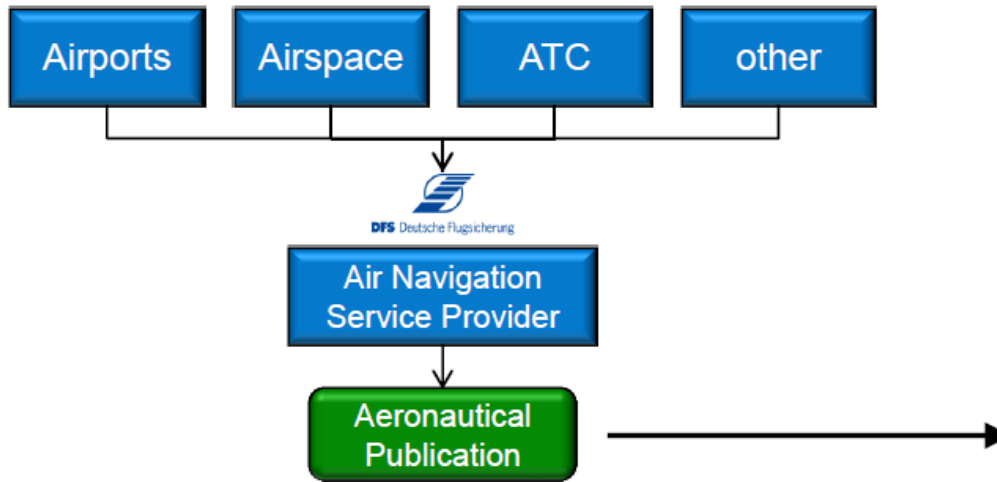


Annex 15:

3.1.1.2 Each Contracting State shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the aeronautical information/data it provides relating to its own territory, as well as areas in which the State is responsible for air traffic services outside its territory, is adequate, of required quality and timely.

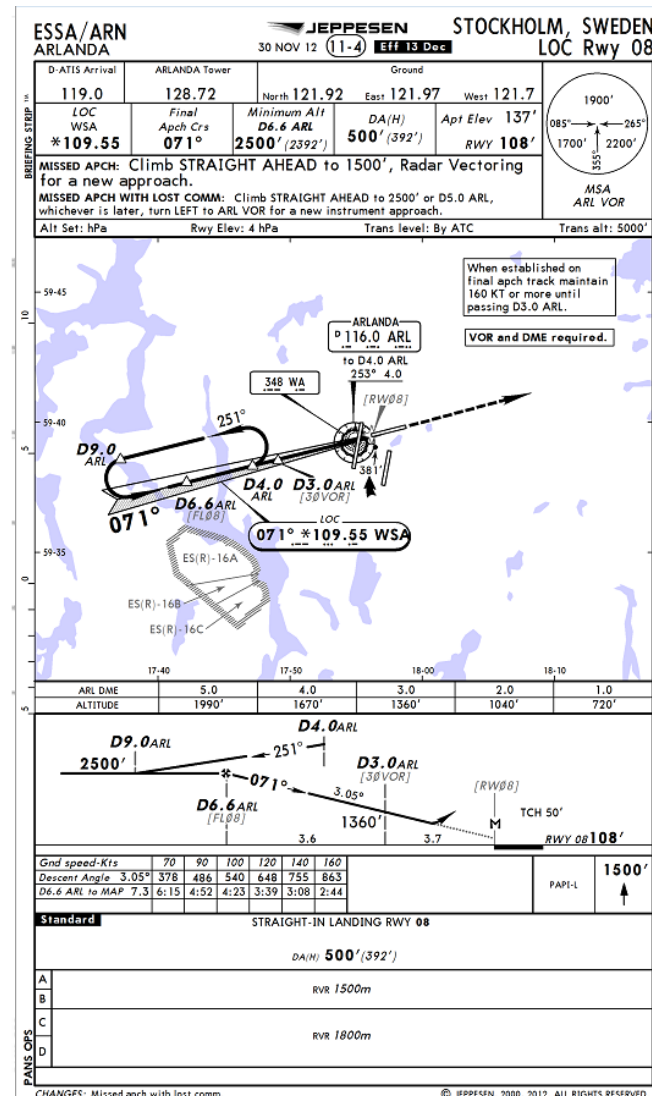
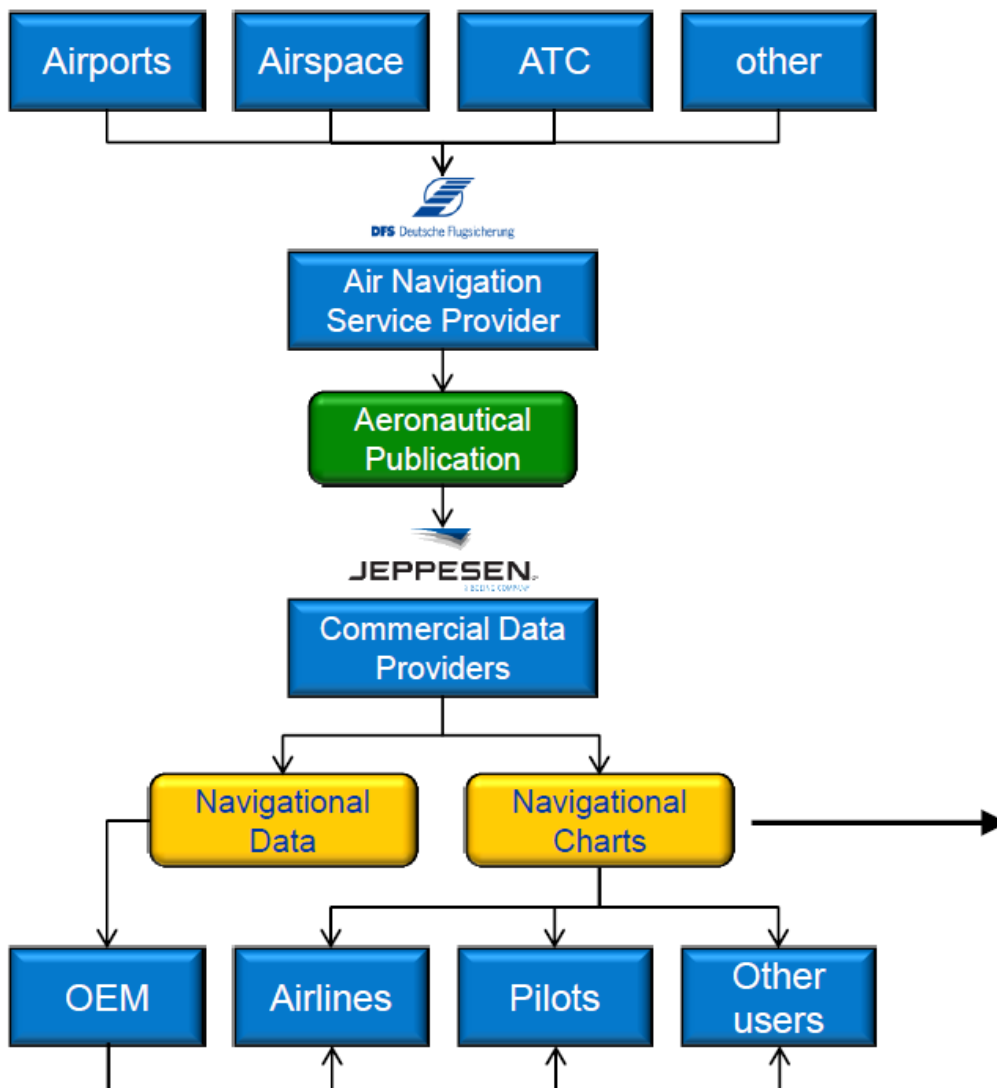
Standardizing Aeronautical Information

Boeing Commercial Airplanes / Flight Services | Jeppesen GmbH

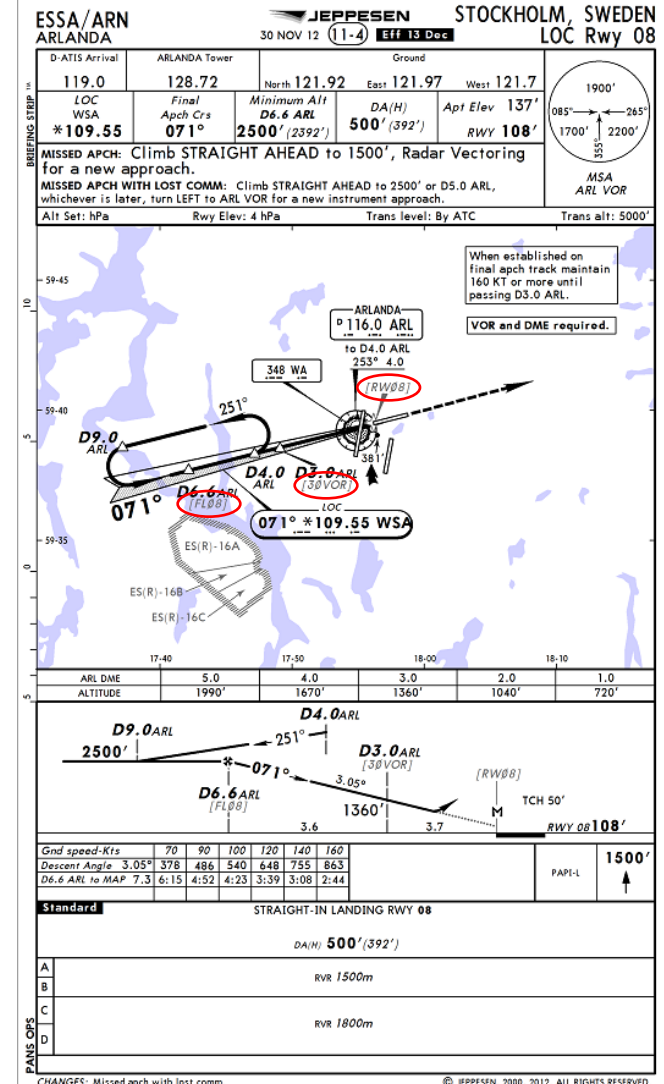
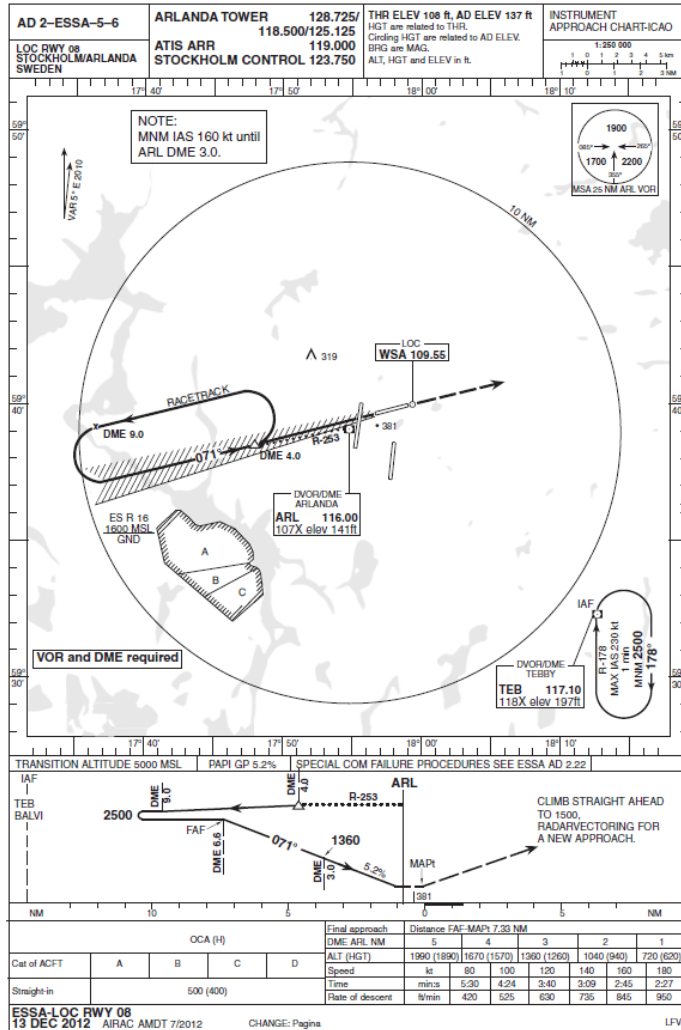


Standardizing Aeronautical Information

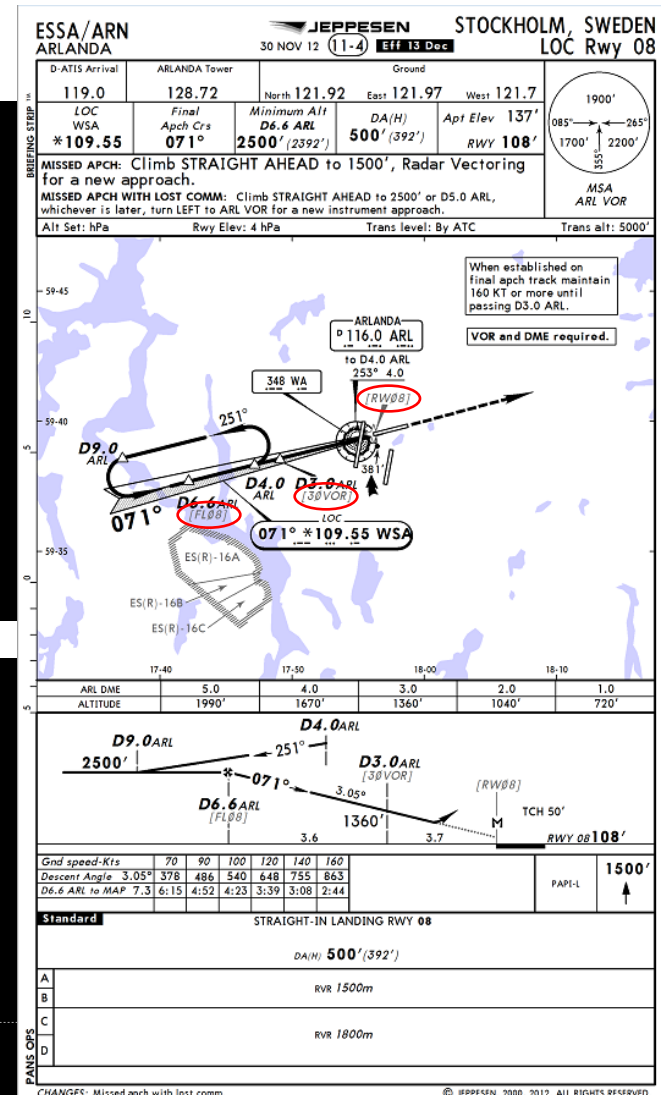
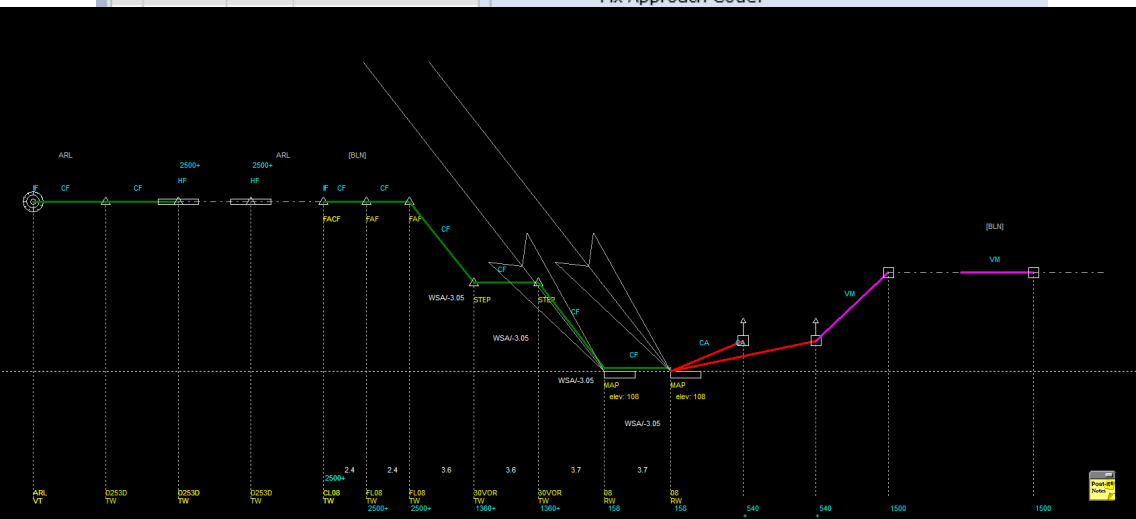
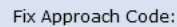
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Jeppesen Approach Charts

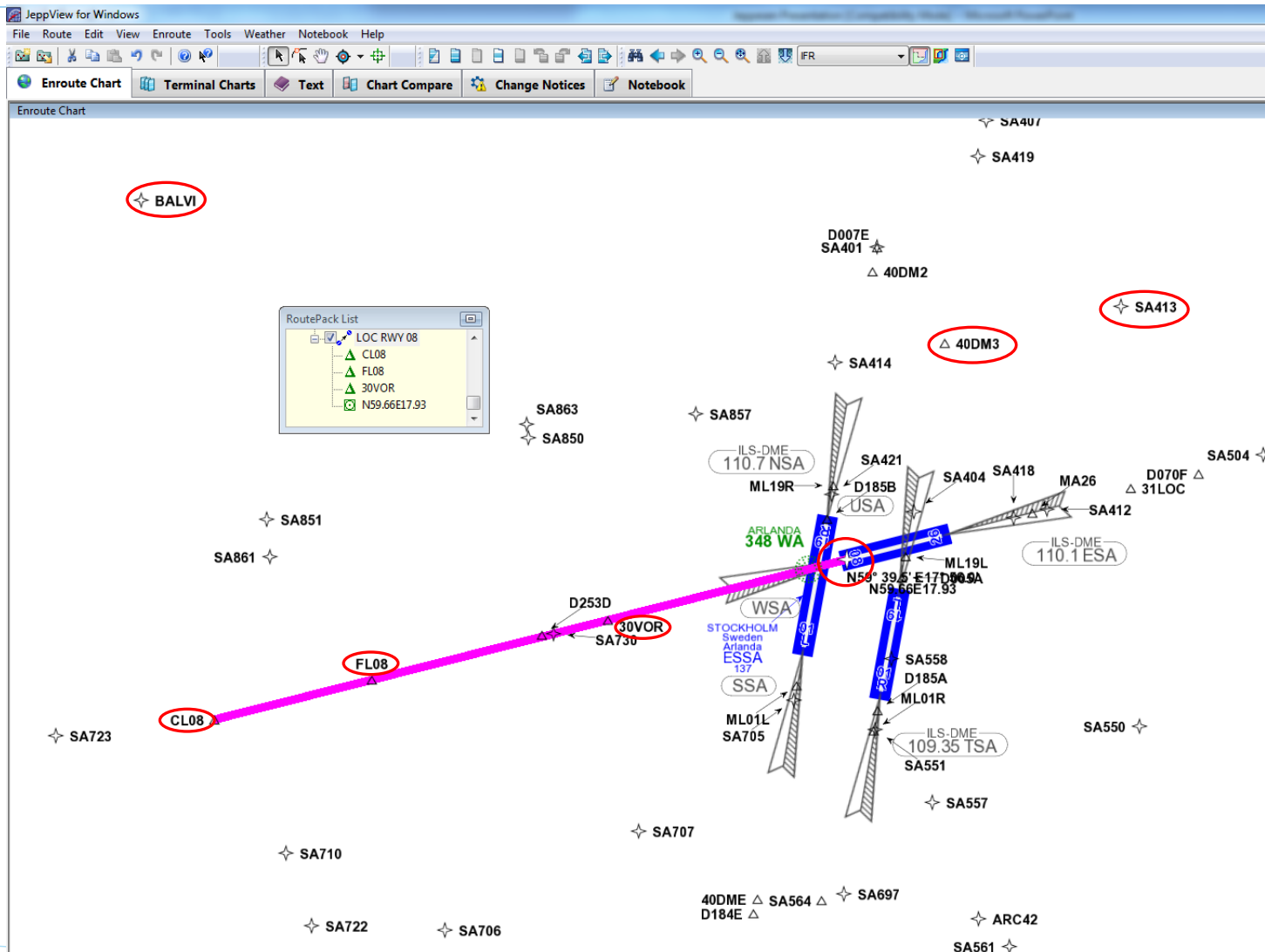


Transition: Final



CHANGES: Missed apch with last comm

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Aviation Data Management

Flight information Quality Review

Procure
Source

Analyze
Source

Maintain
DB

Verify &
Commit DB

FIQR

Flight Information Quality Review

- Comparison of Jeppesen Products
- Jeppesen Chart and ARINC 424 data review
- Eliminates potential discrepancies

Terminal Procedure: @ESSA: L08 APL APLCD
Transition: Final

TRAN	SEG	A/CAT	RSTR	GRND	MSA	MAI
U	Seq	Leg	Fix Desc			
B	0010	IF	CL08/T/ES			
B	0020	CF	FL08/T/ES			
B	0025	CF	30VOR/T/ES			
B	0030	CF	08 - Asphalt at Arlanda (ESSA)			
B	0040	CA				
B	0050	VM				

CL08/T/ES

Fix Description: CL08/Terminal/ES/Sweden

Leg Type: IF - Initial Fix

Fix Code: E Essential waypoint

Overfly-Last Seq. Trans/Rte:

Reporting Code at Fix:

Fix Approach Code: I Final apch course fix wypt

Recommended Navaid

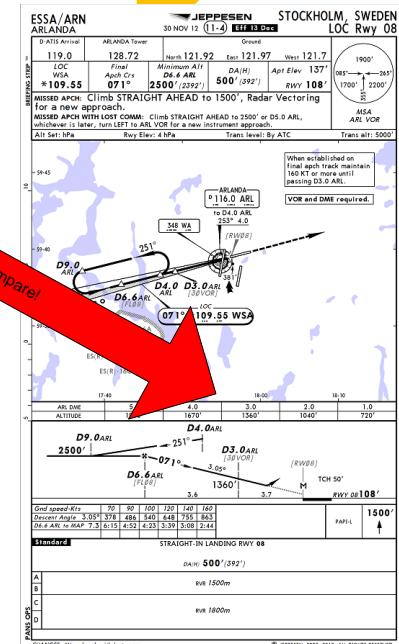
Description: WSA/LOC/Arlanda/Terminal/ES/Sweden

Dist From (nm): 0011.22

Brg: 250.86

Derived Data

Bearing: 250.86 (M) 255.86 (T)



ICAO AIS-AIM Roadmap

■ Phase 1 – Consolidation

- Quality Requirements
- AIRAC adherence
- Implement coordinate reference standard (WGS-84)
- Provision of terrain and obstacle data

■ Phase 2 – Going Digital

- Introduce data driven processes
- eAIP
- Improve quality and availability

■ Phase 3 – Information Management

- Fully digital information management
- Digital information exchange
- Further quality and availability enhancement



ICAO AIM Document Framework

Document	Function and Content	Primary Audience
Annex 15	Requirements and performance specifications	States
PANS-AIM	Procedures, processes, formats, technical specifications	States and service delivery organizations
AIS (AIM) Manual	Best practices; guidance on application and implementation	Service delivery organizations

- Specifications published as Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS) may provide a means to provide for increased harmonisation within the domain of AIS/AIM as well as provide a vehicle for the emerging technical requirements of AIM.
- PANS-AIM, spans the gap between the guidance contained in Doc 8126 and the SARPs embodied in Annex 15.

New ICAO Annex 15 – Aeronautical Information Services – Data Centric

Data Catalogue

Table A1-1 Aerodrome/Heliport data

Subject	Property	Sub-Property	Type	Description	Note	Accuracy	Integrity	Orig Type	Pub. Res.	Chart Res.
Aerodrome / Heliport	Designator			A defined area on land or water (including any buildings, installations and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft.						
	Designator			Designator of the aerodrome / heliport						
	ICAO location indicator			The four letter ICAO location indicator of the aerodrome/heliport, as listed in ICAO DOC 7910 (Location Indicators).	if any					
	Designator IATA			The identifier that is assigned to a location in accordance with rules (resolution 767) governed by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).	if any					
	Other			A locally defined airport identifier, if other than an ICAO Location Indicator						
	Name			The primary official name of an aerodrome as designated by an appropriate authority.						
	Served city			The full name (free text) of the city or town the aerodrome/heliport is serving						
	Type of traffic permitted									
	International_national			Code list	Indication if international and/or national flights are permitted at the aerodrome/heliport					
	IFR_VFR			Code list	Indication if IFR and/or VFR flights are permitted at the aerodrome/heliport					
	Sched_nonsched			Code list	Indication if scheduled and/or nonscheduled flights are permitted at the aerodrome/heliport					
	Civil_military			Code list	Indication if civil commercial aviation and/or general aviation and/or military flights are permitted at the aerodrome/heliport					
	Restricted_use			Text	Indication if an aerodrome or heliport not open for the public (Only for the use of the owners).					

International Standards
and Recommended Practices



Annex 15
to the Convention on
International Civil Aviation

Aeronautical Information Services

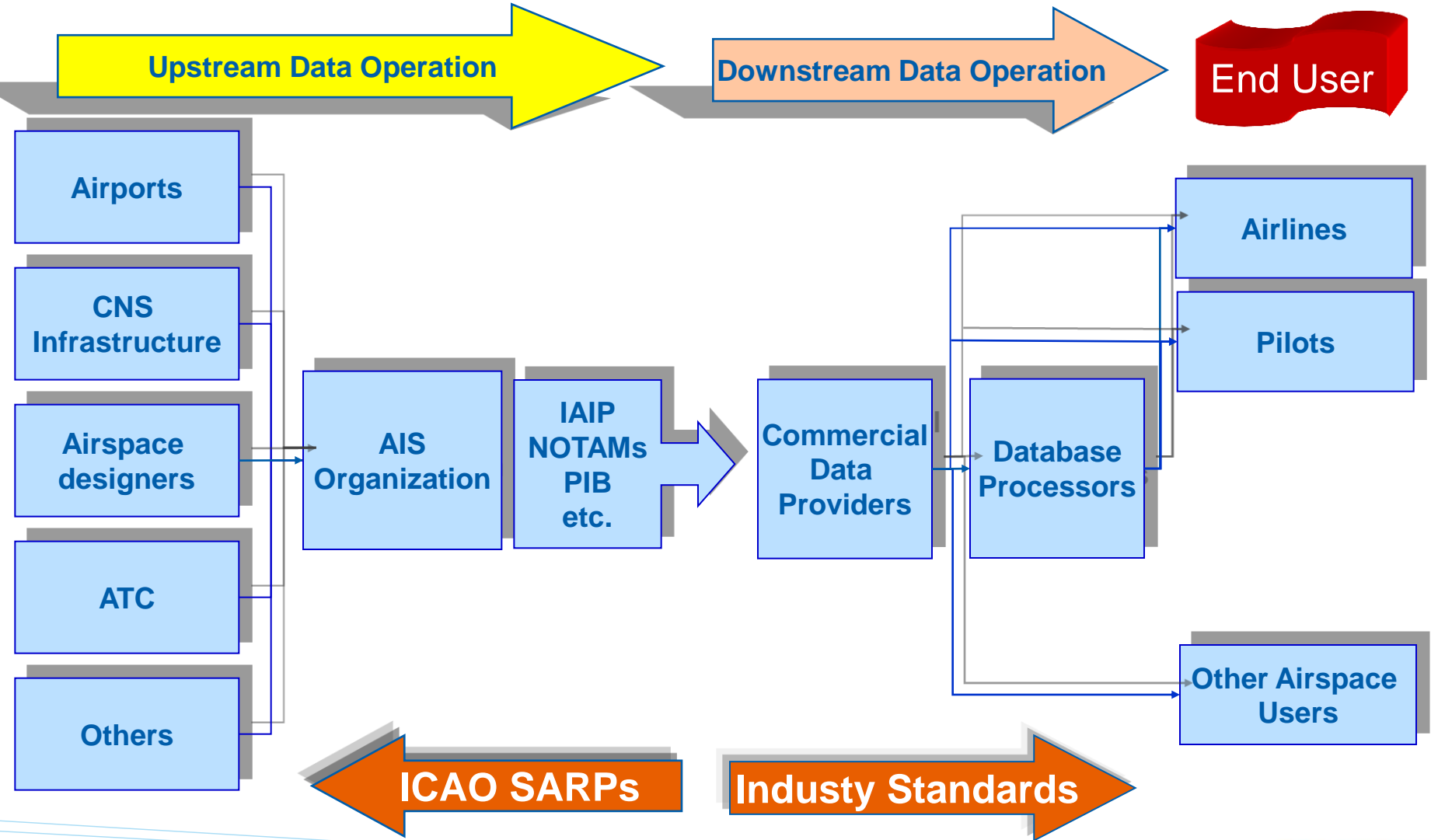
This edition incorporates all amendments adopted by the Council prior to 23 February 2010 and supersedes, on 16 November 2010, all previous editions of Annex 15.

For information regarding the applicability of the Standards and Recommended Practices, see Foreword.

Thirteenth Edition
July 2010

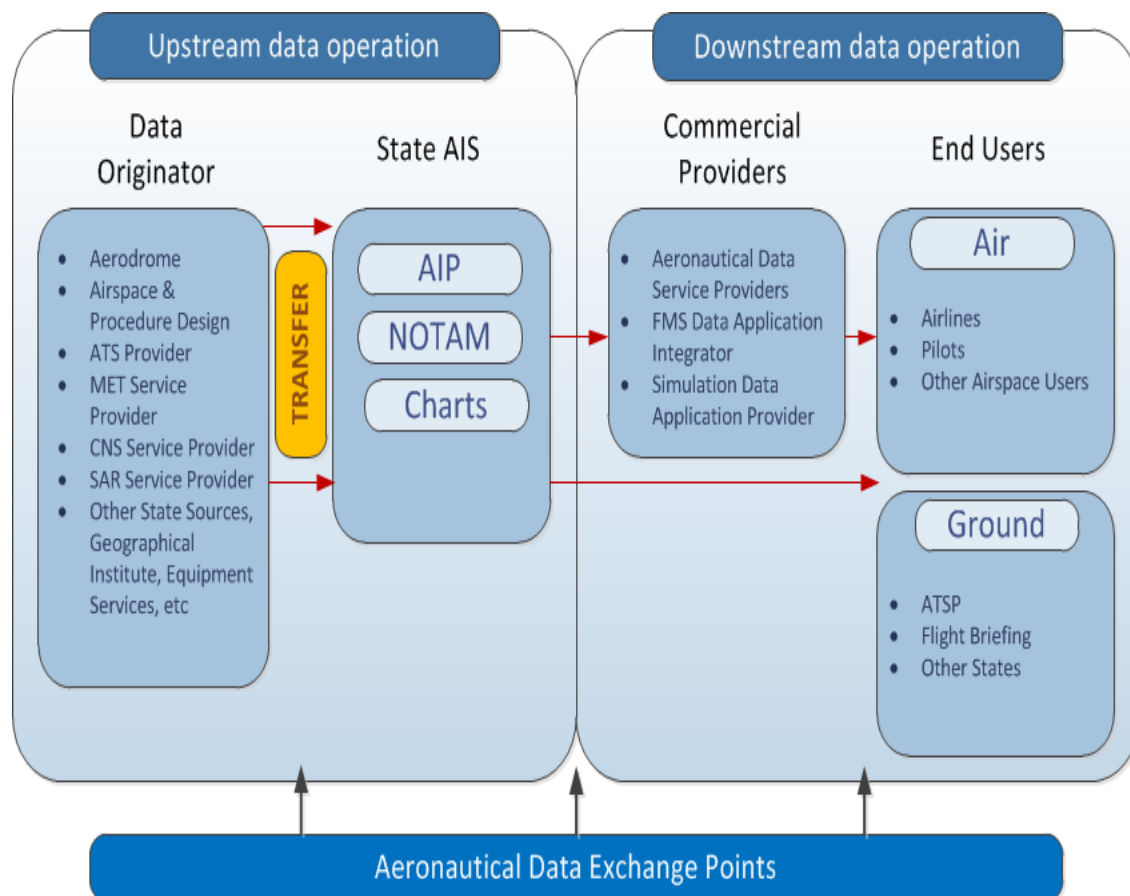
International Civil Aviation Organization

Upstream and downstream actors of the data supply chain



From the traditional AIS...

- Reliance on manual processing and manipulation;
- “Point to point” or “application to application” exchanges
- Message size limitations;
- Duplication of information,
- **Inconsistencies;**
- Potential **lack of synchronization** of aeronautical data in navigation databases

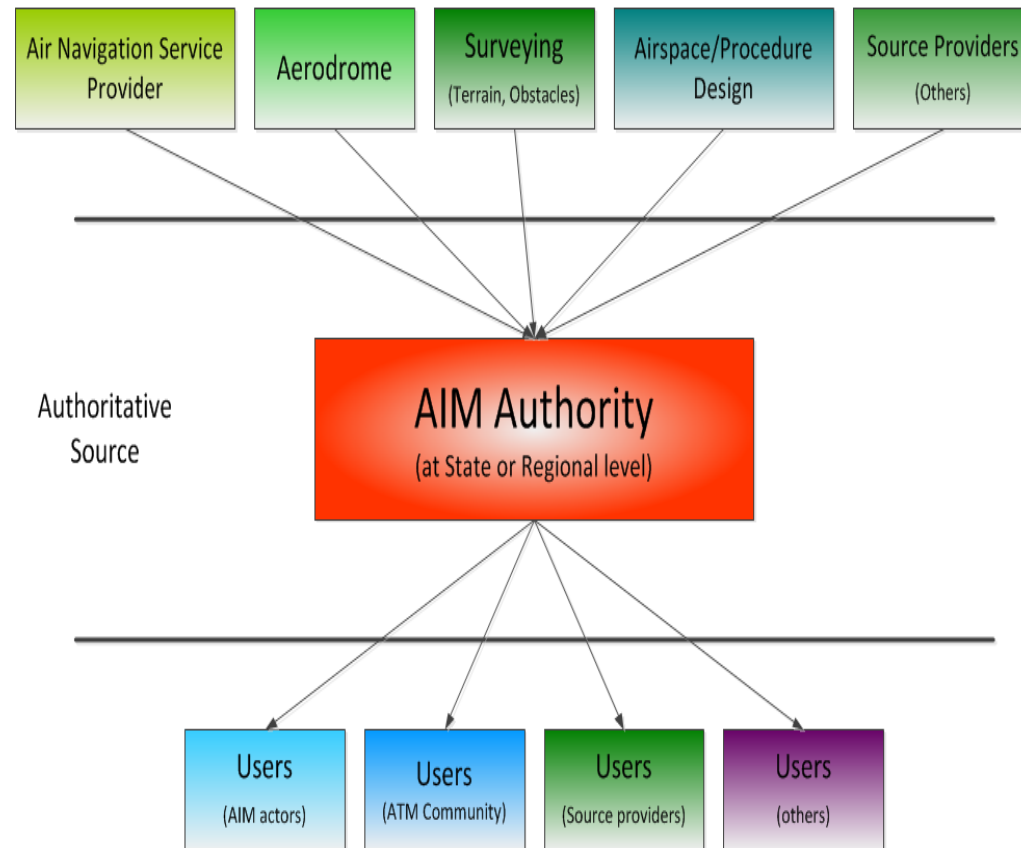




... to the AIM environments

- Separation of information provision and information consumption
- **Quality-assured aeronautical information;**
- Aeronautical information coming from **authoritative sources;**
- Aeronautical information is **digitally represented;**
- Aeronautical information is **globally harmonized;**
- Aeronautical information is **interoperable ;**
- The **temporality** of aeronautical information is adequate for operational decision making

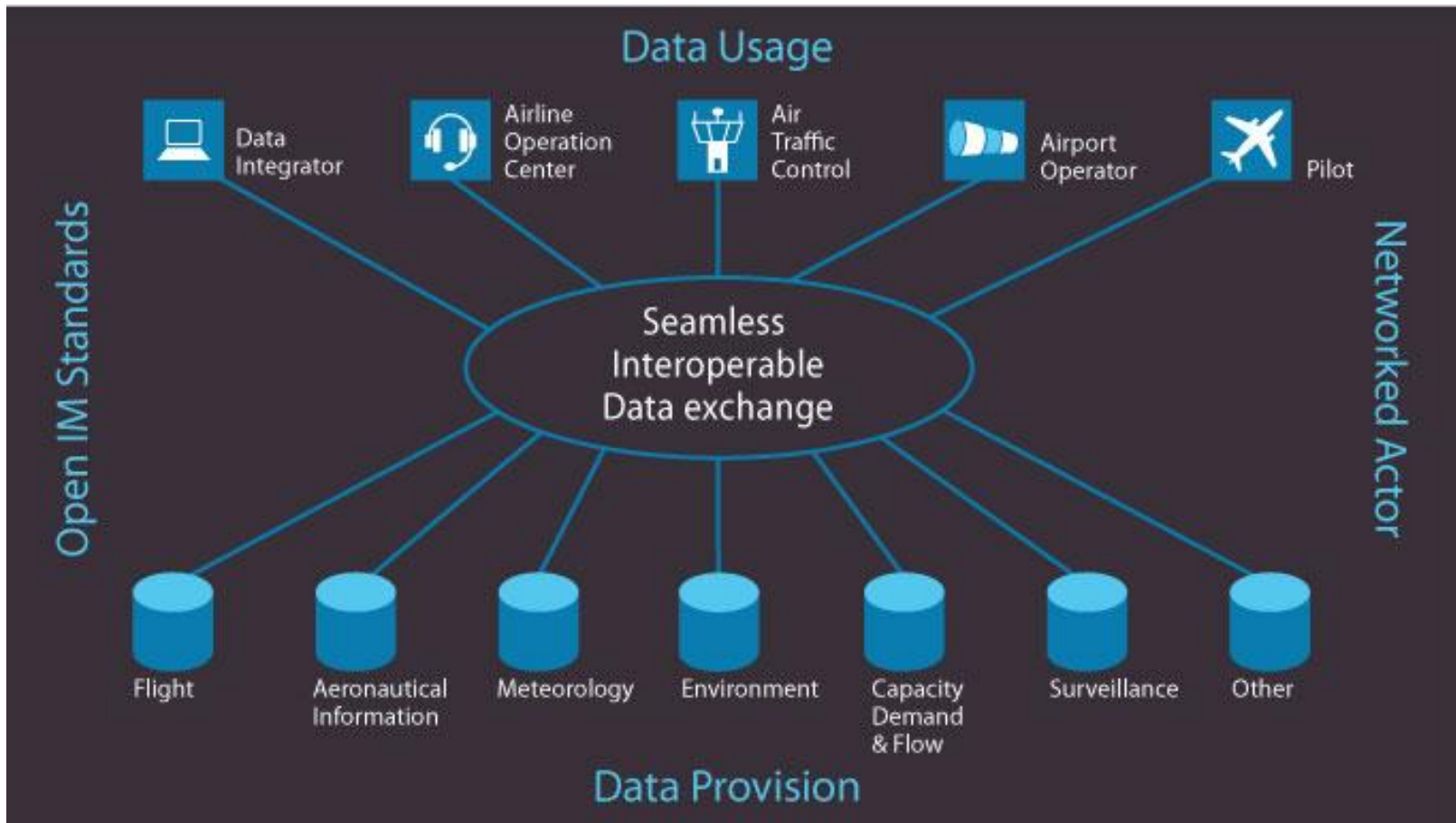
Accredited Provider(s) of AIM source data



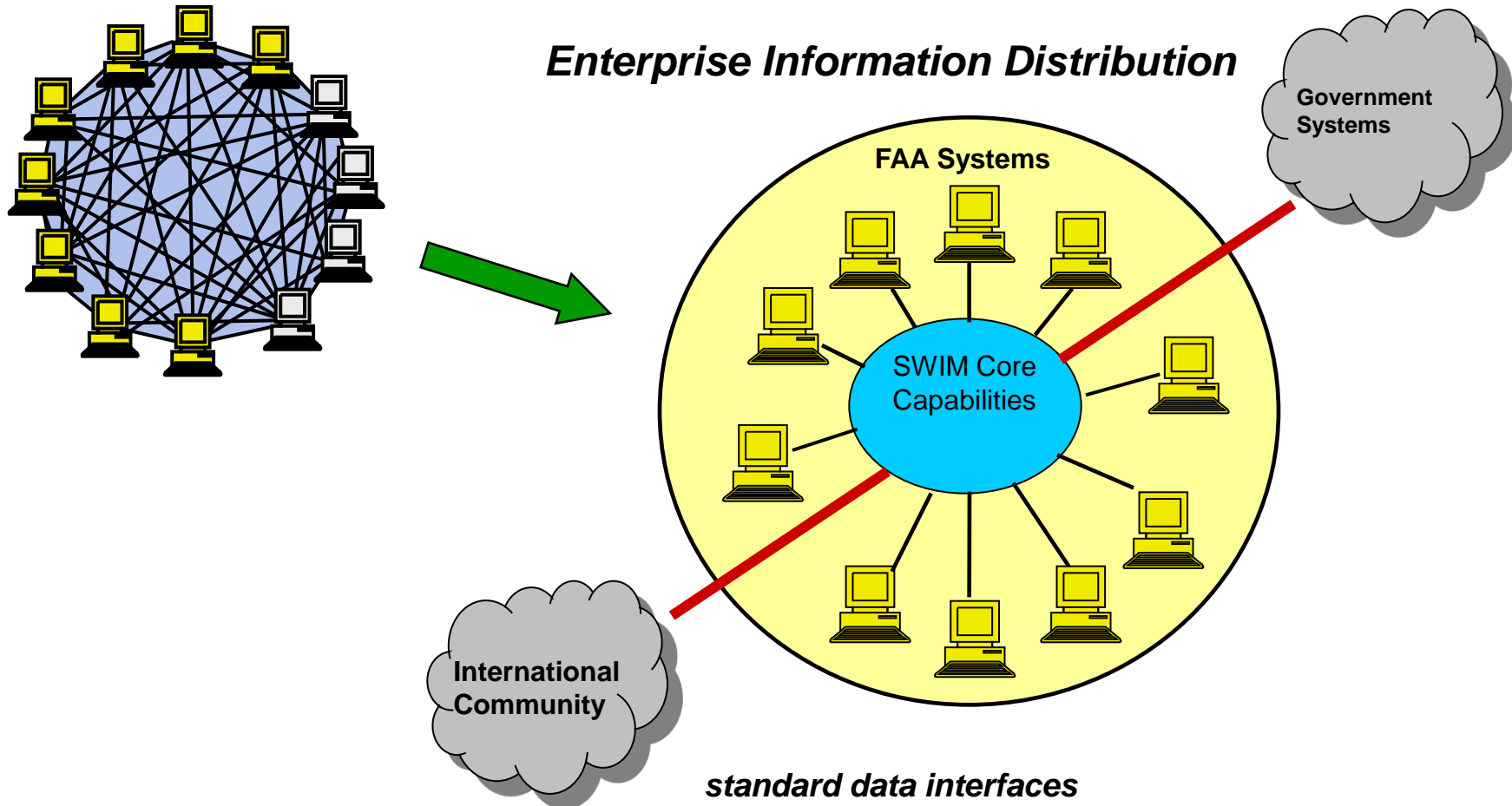
Consumers of AIM information

SWIM – System-Wide Information Management

EUTOCONTROL SWIM Concept



FAA Future with SWIM



Air Traffic Management System

The Vision: Optimized, Shared

ATC



- Separation, safety
- Optimize flow, increase capacity
- Global interoperability

Airline Operations Center



- Flight Planning/Dispatch/Tracking
- Contingencies, Disruption Recovery
- ATC Collaboration

TARGET

- Transformed from Paper to Digital
- Automated processes
- Systems Integration/interoperability
- Intelligent information sharing
- Heavy use of data link communications
- Airplane gets regular/contextual updates
- Modern air traffic management system
- Responsive & pro-active regulatory



Navigation, Flight Optimization



Reference Information



Maintenance Operations



Airport Operations



Cabin Services



Technical & Admin Tasks

THANK YOU

